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The Pittsburgh Gazette.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1866.

TEXAS.

The Legisiature of this last and most turbulent of the rebel States, not content with merely declining to ratify the Constitutional Amendment, either by non-action or by a negative vote, must needs show their teeth by the passage of the following resolution by a vote of 67 to 5:

Be it Resolved, That the House of Representatives of the State of Texas do not ratify the amendments to the Constitution of the United States, as proposed in Article 14, in a joint resolution of Congress.

We would suggest, that as Texas was, at its own solicitation, converted from the condition of a foreign State into a member of this Union, not by treaty, but by a joint resolution of Congress, and therefore could at no time claim to be strictly and constitutionally one of the United States, that now be, by a joint resolution, converted to a territory, and provided with a ringent organic law, under which a loyal ople may live in security and grow trong enough to overrule these rebels.

THE NEW POLICY.—It seems to be the "policy" of the President, since the people have knocked his old policy "into a cocked hat," to get up a parcel of new and exciting issues on questions touching our foreign relations. For particulars we refer to our telegraphic columns. "Our country, right or wrong," is an old and favorite American maxim; but all possible care should be taken, and will be taken, to keep it right. Congress will not sanction any rash, unjust or inexpedient measures for the purpose of patching up ANDREW JOHNSON'S damaged political record, or of restoring a popularity which he has justly forfeited, or of raising a smoke under which he may escape from the searching inquiry into his official conduct which is in preparation.

THE delegation of Pennsylvania in the present Congress is confessedly of conspicuous ability. Nevertheless, the new delegation has been far too rapidly an increase of mental strength. The people accurately estimated the gravity of the occasion, and have provided for it.

GENERAL NEWS.

—Nine hundred dead bodies were picked up in the streets of Balame, India, in one morning. Famine.

—The value of Government property stored at Jeffersonville, Indiana, is estimated at $50,000,000.

—Four thousand happy children—bands of hope—met in one hall in Manchester, England, on the 22d ult.

—A cheap and poor coffin, that was easily broken open, saved a man in Brussels from being buried alive.

—The "Bismarck Foundation" is the title of an asylum for the children of killed and wounded soldiers in Berlin.

—Martin Rean, of Paris, murdered his brother, two wives and his daughter with poison before he was detected and hung.

—A Detroit man recently sold his wife for two hundred dollars to a sailor, and applied to a Justice to marry him to a girl of seventeen.

—One of the oldest papers in the world, the *Postzeitung*, of Frankfort, established in 1616, has just disappeared—suppressed by Bismarck.

—Mr. Bright holds that the borough representative system brings men into power time after time who have repeatedly failed as statesmen.

—M. Garmer Pages has addressed to the President of the United States a letter in favor of the abolition of capital punishment in the American republic.

—A pill-box factory in Bristol, Vermont, uses up three hundred cords of birch wood per annum, and the pills create a demand for as many more cords for coffins.

—Mrs. Gladstone, with her own hands, has rescued hundreds of children from the pestilential alleys of London, whom the cholera has deprived of parents and home.

—A letter from Aspinwall says "the military rather make me smile, after having seen a sailor with his fists whip five fully armed soldiers who attempted to arrest him."

—The carcasses of 516 dead horses, cows, goats, sheep, hogs, dogs, cats and "bobs," were removed from the city limits of New York during the week ending October 13th.

—It is said that a young and pretty woman fell in love with Pellicier, the murderer, while he was in jail, wrote him notes, and wished to marry him, but was prevented.

—The Board of Health of New York say in their report, that as the cholera continued so late in the season it will return again with the appearance of warm weather.

—A distinguished West African traveller has met savages who were perfect "Chesterfields in manner and speech, which however, did not prevent them from being liars and thieves."

—A snobby Englishman protests against Americans writing books, and says: "Prairies, steamboats, grist mills and 'notions,' are their natural objects for centuries to come." Blarst his impudence.

—One of our exchanges, in noticing the presentation of a silver cup to a contemporary, says: "He needs no cup. He can drink from any vessel that contains liquor, whether from the neck of a bottle, the mouth of a demijohn, the spile of a keg, or the bung of a barrel."

Abduction from Canada—Fenian Trials.

MONTREAL, Oct. 24.—The counsel for Lamirande have addressed the British Ambassador at Paris, to demand a cessation of the proceedings against him, until the facts of his abduction from Canada are investigated.

The Fenian prisoners here will probably be tried at Bedford, but the day is not fixed yet.

CITY ITEMS.

Eye, Ear, Catarrh.

And all affections of the throat and chest treated with the utmost success by Dr. Aborn. Consulting and operating rooms 96 and 97 Merchants' Hotel.

Facts are Stubborn Things.

Boots and Shoes are sold cheaper at the Opera House Shoe Store, than any other place in America.

Unprecedented Run

Of success, which is owing to the good shoes sold, and plenty more left, at the Opera House Shoe Store.

Chronic Diseases.

Dr. Aborn solicits cases deemed hopeless Consulting and Operating Rooms, 96 and 97 Merchants' Hotel.

Truth is Stronger than Fiction.

They sell the best of Boots and Shoes at the Opera House Shoe Store.

Open From

Early noon until late in the evening, at the famous Opera House Shoe Store.

Nearly One Half Saved,

By buying at the Opera House Shoe Store, No. 69 Fifth street.

No Rubbish

Sold at the Opera House Shoe Store.

ESTABLISHED A. D. 1786

Pittsburgh Gazette.

VOLUME LXXX.---NO. 257. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1866. PRICE THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION.

ONE O'CLOCK, A. M.

LATE NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

The Russian-American Telegraph—Fight between Citizens and Indians—Insurrection of Pacific Military Posts—Cotton, Tea, &c.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 23.—News from the Russian-American telegraph expedition says that the Russian Corvette Varioz sailed on the 6th of August for the Amoor river, having on board Count Pounasoff. The Varioz reached Ghyga on the 15th of August, and sailed four days later for Ochotsk.

Major S. Abasa, chief of the Russian portion of the expedition, had explored the route and determined in regard to the position of the lines between Ghyiga and Ochotsk. Captain Manhood had explored the route between the mouth of the Amoor river and Ochotsk, and joined Major Abasa at the latter point.

Various explorations had determined the route between Behrings sea and the terminus of the line at the mouth of the Moor River. Timber was plenty, and four hundred poles were expected to be ready before the close of the present season. The natives were very plenty along the whole route, and offered the use of their dog trains to assist in transporting materials, and have contracted to supply any amount of reindeer meat. Major Abasa has purchased a large number of dog teams, and established fisheries to supply the dogs with food. The Russian government officials have rendered every facility to the expedition, and this without awaiting instructions from St. Petersburg, and Count Ansoff has issued orders to the officials to render any service necessary for the completion of the line. When the expedition successful is completed, the work will be put forward with great rapidity.

Los Angelos dispatch says that a fierce fight had occurred between the citizens and a murderous band of Indians, in the vicinity of Hardysoville, in which fifty of the latter were killed and the citizens lost none.

General Rousseau is at Los Angelos, and Gen. M. D. Simpson are on a tour of inspection of the military posts in the Pacific Division. They left Los Angeles, October 12th, for San Diego and Fort Youma.

A Leuthi letter of August 31st, says that the growth of cotton is extending, and that eighty bales have been shipped as a commencement—eighty tons more would be shipped in January.

The Panama steamer which sailed on the 19th took twenty tons of Japan tea for New York.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Quarantine Order Rescinded—Mexican Matters—Juarez Still at Chihuahua—Severe Ba tle Repo ted—Liberals Defeated—Dispatch from Napoleon &c.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 24.—Sailed—Steamer Matamoras for New York. Arrived—Ship Islander, steamer Cahawba from Liverpool, and the Mohackan from Boston.

The order establishing quarantine has been rescinded.

Brownsville dates to the 19th have been received. Juarez is in Chihuahua, not yet having gone to Monterey.

There is no truth in the report that Mejia had attacked Monterey. All is quiet in that city. Escobedo still remains there.

Trevino had gone towards San Luis Potosi with two thousand men to look after Mejia, who was reported at Matahuela. The latter place was surrounded by the Liberals.

Tapea was en route to Matamoras with one thousand men.

Private letters from Brownsville announced a severe battle near Comville, resulting in the defeat of the Liberals under Naranjo and Martinez. Thirty-seven officers were placed Saltillo in the hands of the Imperialists, who were daily expected in Monterey.

A dispatch has recently been received from Napoleon which had the effect of halting some French troops about embarking, and others were ordered to prepare for active service.

The confidence in Canales' ability to hold Matamoras is increasing. His force is said to be 1,500 strong, most of an hour was begun. It is reported on good authority that Juarez had directed the arrest of Canales and Hinijoso, and their trial by court martial. It is reported that he has also ordered the arrest of Carbajal for granting such terms to Mejia and the people of Matamoras. Nothing new from Cortina.

Important Railroad Convention.

NEW YORK, October 24.—The Convention composed of delegates from all the great lines of the country, commenced its sittings at the Astor House Hotel. The object of the Convention is to consider the proposed movement to establish a uniform system of signals and regulations, and advance the general interest of the organizations. About fifty men, representing all the leading lines in the United States, were present; the assemblage included the principal Presidents, Superintendants and Engineers, of the various roads. An aggregate capital of $700,000,000 and three thousand miles of road were represented.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted: That the general object of this convention is the improvement of railroad communication, maintenance and management, and no action should be taken tending to violate the railroad, or place it in a position antagonistic to their interests. Nor should it be considered involving political, sectional or similarly existing subjects.

The attention of the convention was called to the vast extent of country through which the lines represented passed, and it was suggested that a general Railroad Bureau be established, in which scientific men and able engineers should be employed.

The subject was referred to a committee of five, and the convention adjourned till to-morrow morning.

Guerrillas on the Rio Grande—Anniversary of Queen Isabella's Birth.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 24.—A band of robbers on the Rio Grande, about fifty in number, have been committing great outrages. They have been pursued by companies of Rancheros and U. S. colored troops. Five have been killed. They are composed of Americans, enlisted on the Texas Mexican side, but who deserted after the quarrels in Matamoras. The robbers are well mounted and armed, and are working their way towards San Antonio.

Havana dates of the 15th say: It is freely reported that Captain General Lersinde will soon be relieved by another, who is said to have left Madrid on the 10th inst.

Queen Isabella's birth day was celebrated as a holiday. About ten thousand trtops were reviewed by the Captain General in the presence of forty thousand people.

The Cholera at Indianapolis—Destructive Fire—Gov. Morton Not a Presidential Candidate.

INDIANAPOLIS, October 24.—There were a few cases of cholera here during the past week, averaging one death per day.

A fire last night destroyed Graydon's feed store and Tate's lumber yard. Loss about $50,000, probably ten thousand dollars.

The *Journal* of this morning feels justified in saying that Governor Morton will not be a candidate for Congressional honors in 1868, and does not wish to be placed in the category of aspirants.

Official returns of the Legislature show: Senate, 29 Union to 21 Democrats; House, 60 Union to 40 Democrats.

Destructive Fire at Nashville.

NASHVILLE, Oct. 24.—The conflagration this morning, at one o'clock, destroyed one million dollars worth of property, covering the *Banner* office, large drug house of Yarbrough & Co., Louis Eus' billiard saloon, drug house of Hasslock & Co., with many smaller establishments, law offices and private apartments. The fire was not checked until three o'clock, and has destroyed all the south front of Cedar street between Deadlock's alley, and extending through to Deadock street. Morse's photograph gallery, well known to the Army of the Cumberland, was entirely consumed. A man escaping the flames broke his leg by leaping to the street. Numbers of the old land marks of Nashville are gone.

Relief for the Quebec Sufferers.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—The produce merchants held a meeting to-day, and appointed a committee to solicit subscriptions for the sufferers by the Quebec fire.

OTTAWA, C. W., Oct. 24.—The city is being canvassed for subscriptions for the sufferers by the Quebec fire. The city council has subscribed $1,000.

A fire is now raging in the woods north ahere, causing considerable alarm to the farmers.

Ammunition for the Fenians.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—The *Evening Express* says: Very respectable contributions of arms and ammunition have been sent to headquarters to-day by the Fenians of Troy, who are preparing to back it up with a still larger donation at an early day. Munitions of war are arrived from several other parts of the State to-day.

Depredations by Indians.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 24.—Late advices from Montana, say that a party of mountain men, who had encamped at the mouth of Milk River, was attacked by a band of fifty Sioux Indians. After five hours fighting the Indians were driven off with twenty-one killed. Four whites were killed and several wounded.

Man Smothered to Death—Another Badly Burned.

BOSTON, October 24.—The ship chandlery shop of William P. Goodhue, in Salem, took fire to-day, from the ignition of kerosene oil, and William Gray was smothered to death and George Davidson badly burned.

Congressional Nominations.

BOSTON, October 24.—The Republicans of the Tenth district have nominated H. L. Dawes for re-election to Congress. In the Sixth district T. O. Prince, of Winchester, has received the Democratic nomination for Congress.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

VERY LATEST TELEGRAMS.

LATEST EUROPEAN ADVICES.

The American Fleet at Cherbourg—Castle of Konigstein Ceded to Prussia—Treaty of Alliance Promulgated—Liverpool and London Markets.

[BY THE CABLE.]

LIVERPOOL, *Wednesday noon*, Oct. 24.—The The steamer Saxon, from New Orleans, Sept. 30th, and the ship Thornton, from New York Sept. 25, arrived here to-day.

PARIS, Oct. 24.—The iron-clad Miantonomah and the Augusta have joined the Colorado and Frolic at Cherbourg.

BERLIN, Oct. 24.—The Castle of Konigstein, on the Elbe, was ceded to Prussia to-day.

The Electoral law recently passed by Parliament, and the treaty of alliance with the German States, were promulgated to-day.

LIVERPOOL, *Noon*—Oct. 24.—The cotton market declined 1-16 for American grades. The sales to-day foot up 7,000 bales middling uplands, at 13d.

LONDON, *Noon*—Oct. 24.—The money market is quiet. Consols, 90½; Erie, 39½; Illinois Central, 77½; Five-Twenties, 68¾.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Disposition of Treasury Property—Order of Gen. Sickles—Appointments—Reports of National Banks—Letters in Mexico—The Situation at Matamoras, &c.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—The statement called for by a resolution of the House of Representatives of May 28th, 1866, and again on September last, by the Committee on Retrenchment, with reference to the disposition made of the cotton and other captured property coming into the hands of Treasury agents during the war, has been prepared under the supervision of the Commissioner of Customs, and will be to-day sent to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Maj. Gen. D. E. Sickles, commanding the Department of the South, has issued an order providing that no officer, civil or military, on duty in the Department, in any capacity subject to military authority, will be allowed to trade, either on private or official account, directly or indirectly, in cotton, rice or other products or merchandise of any kind within the limits of the district or post where he is stationed, and no person of that class will hereafter will be permitted to interfere with the rights of the freed people, in common with all others, to sell and dispose of the products of their labor in the most favorable manner.

This order is not to be construed to revoke any temporary regulation established by competent authority prohibiting the sale of provisions, munitions of war, &c., to persons who have been prepared for market and properly divided; nor to prevent our authorized officer or agent on duty in the Freedmen's Bureau from acting as umpire in friendly settlements of disputes arising out of the division of crops raised on shares.

The Secretary of the Interior has ordered a withdrawal from sale or entry of lands granted by the act of June 3d, 1856, to the State of Michigan for the construction of a railroad from Ontonagon Bay to Indiana, to Grand Traverse, Michigan.

The following appointments of Internal Revenue officers were made to-day: Walter Brooks Hill, Collector for the second district of Michigan; John C. Hoy, Assessor, for the Tenth District of Pennsylvania; J. H. McKee, Marshal of the Eastern District of Louisiana.

Nelson King has been appointed Consul to Nassau, and Manuel Salido, of Texas, has placed Salido in the hands of the Imperialists, who were daily expected in Monterey.

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FROM HAVANA.

Belgian Officers Leaving Mexico for Europe—Movements of French Troops—Yellow Fever Panic at Cordova—Imperial General Killed—Sale of U. S. Monitors to Havana Authorities.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—Havana advices of the 20th have been received. They say the news from Mexico states that the Belgian officers whose term of service was up had left for Europe on the 12th.

About 900 soldiers of different French corps de armee arrived at Vera Cruz. The 31st corps was all o expected from the interior. This body would be the first to return to France.

Yellow and typhoid fever with chills and ague were raging at Cordova and had caused such a panic that many families have emigrated.

At the capture of Ur by the Liberals the Imperial General Trangberry was killed.

It is said that this Government has purchased of the United States two monitors, at an expense of $2,000,000, and as the Government has no available funds, two wealthy merchants of this city have gone security for the amount.

The Captain General has been lately making a personal inspection of the fortifications and barracks of Havana. He went this morning on a visit to Matamoras, and has accepted an invitation to Cordenas. His successor, Gen Manzwano, is expected on the 28th.

Trial of Fenian Prisoners in Canada.

TORONTO, C. W., Oct. 24.—The trial of Fenian prisoners, captured at Fort Erie in June last, commenced this noon. Colonel John B. Lynch was first placed in the dock and plead not guilty. Solicitor General Cockburn and Hon. J. H. Cameron, M. P., appeared for the Crown, and John B. Martin Hamilton and J. H. Doyle Torbot for the defendant. Kennedy McKenzie watches the proceedings in behalf of the American government.

The prisoner's counsel challenged ten jurors before the jury was completed, one complaining that he was a Fenian sympathizer from the country. Hon Mr. Cameron opened the case for the Crown with an address to the jury. He then called Thomas Scully, a mechanic of Fort Erie, who identified the prisoner as holding his command among Fenians while they camped on Further's Farm. The evidence for the prosecution closed from Scully till six P. M. One prisoner turned Queen's evidence and confirms the statements of the other witnesses. Adjourned till to-morrow.

The New Jersey Legislature Bribery Case—Chas Ruh Found Guilty of an Attempt to Bribe, but Recommended to Mercy.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 24.—The bribery and corruption case still in progress. In the case of the state vs. Charles Ruh, the jury returned a verdict of guilty on the third count, which charges an attempt to bribe, only, but recommended the prisoner to the mercy of the court. The indictment against Dan'l Holsman was next called. After spending a half day in the examination, both sides, the State and Defence had failed to make out a case, and directed the jury to render a verdict of not guilty, which was done. The indictment against Garrett Wall, of Passaic, will be moved to-morrow morning.

A letter was read in the United States Court from Judge Chase, stating that although Circuit Courts could make a new apportionment by assignment by Congress of districts, the Circuit Courts might be held by District Judges.

Democratic Report from Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, October 24.—Attempts are being made to secure the attendance of John W. Forney, the editors of the *American*, and the Police Commissioners, for attempts to incite riot and insurrection. The Grand Jury have not acted. There is no change in the situation. Abundant evidence will be furnished on Friday by Mayor Chapman, Democratic officer, that may take. There is no truth in the statements that returned Rebels registered here. They all held aloof. The tone of the Radical papers is outspokenly against the course of the rebel rabier Harry Gilmore nor his friends have had anything to do in this matter. The city is very quiet.

Departure of Missionaries.

BOSTON, Oct. 24.—The following missionaries embarked to-day in the ship Birmingham, under the auspices of the American Baptist Missionary Union: Rev. J. J. Stoddard, wife and one son, and Rev. M. E. Crawford and wife, for Assam; and Rev. J. N. Cushing and wife, and Miss M. A. Cottres and Miss P. R. Gage, for Burmah.

The Prince Achille Murat and Dr. Gwin, formerly Senator from California, arrived in the China.

Contemptible Outrage—Gambling Dens to be Suppressed.

NASHVILLE, October 24.—The Pennsylvania Freedmen's Relief Association completed the school-house at Stephenson, Alabama, last Saturday, and would have commenced a colored school on Monday morning, but for meeting some incendiary burned it to the ground.

Nearly almost every noted gambling den of Nashville was destroyed by the conflagration this morning.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

(ADDITIONAL LOCAL NEWS ON THIRD PAGE.)

A Model Wife.

A woman bearing the not unromantic and euphonious title of Letitia Montour, appeared before Alderman Taylor yesterday and demanded the magistrate to send a policeman, without a moment's hesitation or delay, to the village of New Brighton, Beaver county, and there arrest and convey back to her cheerless home in the fifth ward the body of her husband, Louis Montour, who deserted her quiet society and all the endearments of home on last Friday, and had gone to live with his father-in-law at New Brighton.

The dispenser of justice desired to know if she wished to make oath against the unappreciative Louis for desertion, and if so, what he could have done with him brought back without delay and confined in the county jail, until he is perfectly cured of any desire to leave the partner of his bosom. Notwithstanding Letitia's anxiety to see her huge lord—to view his manly physique once again—she refused to do that which would cause him the slightest pain or discomfort, and she finally left the magistrate's office crying over her sorrows, but unwilling to harm, even in thought, her husband, at the hymeneal altar she had deeply linked to her's. The rascal was undeserving of such a noble woman's slightest thought.

Shooting Affray.

A few days since, as Col. Mila Gibson was returning from the coal works at Limetown Elizabeth township, to his residence he was met on the road by Isaac Byers who ordered him to stop. He then told Gibson to "say what he had to say," as he had not long to live, at the same time bringing up to his shoulder a shot gun. After a moment, seeing that Gibson walked on, he fired, putting forty shot in his back, and twelve in his arm. The distance was short, the gun being heavily charged, that the shot did not at once disable the Colonel, who turned upon his assailant, and gave him a severe pounding—until exhausted he fell and was helped home. Dr. W. H. Hing was called, and extracted some of the shot, but the patient yet lies in a somewhat critical condition.

Rumors of different reasons for the assault, some say that Byer's wife is mixed up in the affair; others say not. Byers was arrested but broke away from the officers at Dry Run, and has not since been heard from.

Winter.

The whirling snow-flakes of yesterday warn us in a forcible way of the near approach of the protracted cold of winter, and that we should at once provide suitable clothing to protect us from its attack. Nothing is so essential in keeping the body in a healthy warmth as a good stout pair of boots or shoes during the day, or a cozy pair of slippers to comfortably rest upon at night. Those articles that are even now indispensable can be purchased at T. A. McClelland's Auction House, Nos. 35 and 37 Third street.

Mr. Peabody arrived here this afternoon, and was received by the Mayor and a committee of the City Council, at the Philadelphia Depot, and escorted to Barnum's Hotel. The trustees of the Peabody Institute also participated in the reception. The dedication of the Institute will take place to-morrow.

Advices from Mexico.

NEW YORK, October 24.—Advices from Mexico to the 9th, and Vera Cruz to the 11th inst., have been received, via Havana.

The situation of the Empire is daily growing worse, and it has latterly lost Guaymas, Mazatlan, Cres sianor, Zongolica and other places of less importance.

The *Era Nouvelle* announces that on the 6th instant an important conference took place at the palace at Chapultepec, upon the most efficacious means to obtain funds for the treasury, and a committee was appointed to draw up a report, which was all that was accomplished.

The *Estafette* says a council of Ministers met on the 6th. Maximilian presided. Questions of the gravest importance were submitted to the council.

Secretary Browning Opposed to the Constitutional Amendment.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—A very long letter from Mr. Browning, Secretary of the Interior, is published in the morning journals and Washington *Intelligencer*, taking strong grounds against the proposed Constitutional Amendments. A correspondent of the *Times* says that on being submitted to the President, he fully approved it, and desired it to be made public, with the full understanding that it represented his present position.

Wool Growers' Association.

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 24.—The annual meeting of the National Wool Growers' Association has been called to meet at Cleveland, Ohio, on Wednesday, the 14th of November.

THE TEMPERANCEVILLE HOMICIDE.

Trial of Charles B. Stein for Murder.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 24.—Court opened at the usual hour, and the trial of Charles B. Stein, for the murder of David Roberts, was resumed.

THE DEFENCE.

The case for the defense was opened by R. B. Parkinson, Esq., who addressed the jury, setting forth the points which would be brought out by the counsel for the defendant, and reviewing the testimony of the Commonwealth. The witnesses for the prosecution had testified to *too much*. Some of them came upon the stand with the apparent intention of swearing the case through at all hazards. The defense would frankly acknowledge that they did not for a moment deny that Roberts was shot by Stein and so lost his life, but they would contend that the shooting was done while Roberts, or at least the party of which he was a member, were committing a gross, violent and dangerous assault upon defendant's wife. In other words, the defense in the case would be self-defence.

John Grabe, sworn—Was at Stein's tavern on the 20th of May, when the affray occurred. It was about eight o'clock when I got there. Mr. Stein, Mrs. Stein and the bar-keeper were there, besides several persons in the back-room, who witness could not name. Mr. Gossler went in at the same time with witness. Three or four men came in about a quarter or half an hour afterwards. Did not know any of them. Can't say whether he saw any of them among the witnesses yesterday. They asked for beer, and Mrs. Stein set the beer on the counter for them. She asked for money, and they did not give any. She then took the beer away again. They kept quiet for awhile and then three or four other men came in, or else the same men moved to the other end of the counter. One of the new men called for a glass of beer. Mrs. Stein asked him if he would like it. Don't know whether he paid for it or not. It was then quiet for a while; then Mrs. Boazzle and Zeller came in. Witness was drinking his beer while the men at the other end of the counter were engaged in conversation with Stein. Don't know what they were. Saw a man who smoked a cigar blow the smoke into Stein's face; Stein remonstrated; think he told the man he could not bear the smoke; the man still continued. Stein then struck him. Stein knocked the cigar out of his mouth; the man ordered Stein to pick the cigar up, which Stein refused to do; the man then took a step behind Stein and struck him. Stein then pulled off his coat to fight Stein; Stein said he could not fight except with the revolver, which he showed; Mr. Stein was in the act of drawing it, showed him back; the man then stepped back and threw the cigar, still lighted, at Stein, and seemed to be in a great rage; Gossler, Boerler and Zeltner were all in the room at the time, and the man run up against them and shoved them back, as if he was crazy; Gossler then stepped up and said that was his place, and the man struck him. Then it was quiet. I thought everything was over. But shortly afterwards I heard Grounds and Gossler together, scuffling. A third person soon came up and struck at Gossler, and he (him) think he struck him more than once; don't know whether he fell out into the street or not. Don't know who it was; think it was in English. Immediately after the door was shoved open and several men rushed in; didn't see any knife in any of them. Stein then came from behind the counter with a stick of wood in her hand. I then started back to go down the stairs; then heard Mrs. Stein shriek and fell back; don't recollect to say anything. She cried out again after a while. After she cried out the second time heard the shot fired. When I heard the shot I went down stairs; the bar-room was pretty full, did not see any one leaning on the counter. There was no particular noise as I went out; think Wolton was in the bar-room. Saw Grounds and Gossler; did not see the man with the cigar; had known Stein about two months before this thing occurred.

Cross-examined by Attorney—Have been in this country about a year; cannot speak English, but can understand a few words; remained in Stein's all night on account of the affray; had been to town before that; had drank three or four glasses of beer in Stein's; don't know how many he had drank in Pittsburgh; don't know how many glasses I went into Stein's; visited none in Temperanceville before Stein's. The bar keepers, Mr. and Mrs. Stein were behind the counter when I went in, and went in the back room; had only been in the middle of the counter when the first difficulty occurred; the man who asked for the cigar stood near the corner of the counter; they talked about the cigar in English; the man who was leaning on the counter when he blew the smoke into Stein's face; when the man wanted to fight Stein, Stein showed him the revolver and it seemed to frighten him; don't know that Stein then put his revolver away again and walked forward; the man had got his cigar from Mrs. Stein when he struck Stein; threw it to Stein; he then made motions at Stein for a minute or two, and after that I saw nothing of the man; don't know where I saw Mrs. Stein after that; the last I saw of her she was going down the steps when I heard the first cry, and had reached the bottom when I heard the second; immediately after the second she was in the room; don't know who came in the bar room than usual; don't know whether it was the men or the beer that made the noise; did not see any scuffling, except what had been given before.

Redirect—Left the room because I did not want to be in a big fight.

John Rice, sworn—Was at Stein's on the night of the occurrence; went there about nine o'clock; saw the bar-room full of people; John Welton and Craig, were there, but did not know the names of the others; did not know Roberts; when I went to the door to go in, I saw four or five men outside pushing and kicking at it to get in; some one inside was trying to hold the door closed; those outside pushed the door in; went in and came up towards the bar; as I did so, Mrs. Stein came up towards me, and said, "Don't make any more noise, and they must leave; Mr. Welton then caught Mrs. Stein by the arm and threw her on the floor; he had a stick of wood; Mrs. Stein was crying for help; Letitia's anxiety to see her huge lord—to view his manly physique once again—she refused to do that which would cause him the slightest pain or discomfort, and she finally left the magistrate's office crying over her sorrows, but unwilling to harm, even in thought, her husband, at the hymeneal altar she had deeply linked to her's. The rascal was undeserving of such a noble woman's slightest thought.

Shooting Affray.

A few days since, as Col. Mila Gibson was returning from the coal works at Limetown Elizabeth township, to his residence he was met on the road by Isaac Byers who ordered him to stop. He then told Gibson to "say what he had to say," as he had not long to live, at the same time bringing up to his shoulder a shot gun. After a moment, seeing that Gibson walked on, he fired, putting forty shot in his back, and twelve in his arm. The distance was short, the gun being heavily charged, that the shot did not at once disable the Colonel, who turned upon his assailant, and gave him a severe pounding—until exhausted he fell and was helped home. Dr. W. H. Hing was called, and extracted some of the shot, but the patient yet lies in a somewhat critical condition.

Rumors of different reasons for the assault, some say that Byer's wife is mixed up in the affair; others say not. Byers was arrested but broke away from the officers at Dry Run, and has not since been heard from.

Winter.

The whirling snow-flakes of yesterday warn us in a forcible way of the near approach of the protracted cold of winter, and that we should at once provide suitable clothing to protect us from its attack. Nothing is so essential in keeping the body in a healthy warmth as a good stout pair of boots or shoes during the day, or a cozy pair of slippers to comfortably rest upon at night. Those articles that are even now indispensable can be purchased at T. A. McClelland's Auction House, Nos. 35 and 37 Third street.

Mr. Peabody arrived here this afternoon, and was received by the Mayor and a committee of the City Council, at the Philadelphia Depot, and escorted to Barnum's Hotel. The trustees of the Peabody Institute also participated in the reception. The dedication of the Institute will take place to-morrow.

A Rat Eats the Fingers off an Infant.

A few days since a lady residing on Franklin street, in the Sixth ward, immediately opposite the Sixth Presbyterian church, left her infant of three months old sleeping in her chamber while she proceeded to attend to some domestic duties in an adjoining room. Hearing a piercing scream from the direction of the chamber, she hastened to the little one, when she was disconcerted by the horror a large rat leap from it and disappear in a closet. On examining the child she found that the rat had eaten the flesh entirely off three of the fingers of right hand, forcing the necessity of amputating them. The injured child is yet living and will propably recover the painful operation.

Hat and Coat Stolen.—Christian Shook

appeared before Alderman Humbert yesterday and charged James Dilworth with having entered the dwelling of the deponent, in the Fourth ward, and stolen therefrom a heavy broadcloth dress coat and a felt hat, both articles being new, to the estimation of the owner, the sum of seventy dollars. A warrant has been issued for the arrest of Dilworth.

Fell in a Fit.—A highly respectable young

gentleman from Philadelphia yesterday fell into a fit at the Custom House steps and worked in convulsions for some time. In falling his head came in contact with the stone steps, inflicting a serious wound on the forehead. He was taken to the residence of a friend and received all proper attention.

Death of J. S. Cosgrave, Esq.

We are pained to announce the death of one of our most respected fellow citizens, John S. Cosgrave, Esq., who died last evening at his residence on Second street. Mr. Cosgrave we believe was a native of Virginia, but in early life came to this part of the country and made it his home. He was at one time engaged in the wholesale grocery business, in the firm of Bagaley & Cosgrave, after which he embarked very extensively in the coal shipping trade. The rebellion found most of his worldly effects upon Southern waters, and we believe proved a total loss. The deceased was endowed with many fine qualities of head and heart, and was the possessor of a noble nature, rendering him a pride and ornament to society, and an universal favorite among those who enjoyed his acquaintance. He leaves a wife and family, who have our sincerest sympathy in this, their hour of trial and sorrow. Mr. Cosgrave will be buried to-morrow morning at nine o'clock.

A Quiet Woman Abused.

Margaret McAdams, if her own story can be relied upon, is one of the quietest, "peaceable'st," most harmless and worst treated feminines in the world. How any person could have the heartlessness to injure such a creature, it is beyond the range of our limited philosophy to determine. Yet, such a person breathes the "pure oxygen of heaven," and resides in a tenement on Marbury street, in the Fifth ward, and is called Elizabeth Allison. Yesterday the latter, who is a meek faced, diminutive female, attacked the robust Margaret, and after beating her in the face for a considerable time she caught the disheveled locks of the quiet woman, and succeeded in pulling several handfuls out by the roots. For doing which she was arraigned before Alderman Taylor yesterday evening, and was forced to give bail in the sum of $300 for her appearance at a hearing to be had in the case to-day.

A Watchman on a Lark.

One of Mayor McCarthy's night-watchmen named William Kelley, imbibed rather too freely of a certain strong beverage known as Monongahela rye, on Tuesday evening, and the consequence was he became hilarious and pugilistic in his desires. While reeling homeward he encountered a man named Thomas Haley, whom he proceeded to chew to bits in an outrageous manner. As soon as Haley—who hails from the Eighth Ward—freed himself from the grasp of the watchman, the latter made all haste to the office of Alderman Strain and made oath against his assailant for assault and battery. Kelley was arrested and held to bail for a hearing.

Painful Accident.—A boy named Charles

Allin ter, while attempting to climb up the rugged side of Bowyer Hills, near Dam No. 3, on the Monongahela river yesterday morning, lost his footing and tumbled down the precipitous descent a distance of forty feet, alighting on the track of the Pittsburgh & Connoisville Railroad. He was taken up by several of his companions immediately after and carried to his home in the Seventh ward, where Dr. Herron was summoned to attend to his injuries. Besides several severe contusions of the body, he had had his right arm broken below the elbow.

Librarian Wanted.—Attention is directed to the advertisement, in another column, of "Librarian Wanted."

MARRIED.

DONNELL—MORRISON—At the residence of the bride's parents, on Tuesday evening, Oct. 23d, by the Rev. W. McMillan, of Circleville, O., CHARLES D. DONNELL, and HANNAH W., daughter of Hon. John Morrison, all of Allegheny.

DIED.

COSGRAVE—On Wednesday evening, JOHN S COSGRAVE, aged 46 years.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 41 Federal street, on FRIDAY MORNING, at 9 o'clock. Funeral services at the Cathedral. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

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The Pittsburgh Gazette.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1866.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

Few men have had fairer opportunities of so performing valuable services to their age and country as to be gratefully remembered by on-coming generations, than the man who now fills the presidential chair of the United States. Cast, in the midst of momentous events, into the possession of great authority, and at the head of a nation flushed with triumph over a formidable rebellion, it was in his power to so contribute to the reorganization of the government as to elevate freedom, conserve order, and help the progress of mankind. Debauched by personal vices, swayed by ungovernable passions, deluded by promises made only to be broken, and infatuated by hopes destined to perish, he forgot his honorable pledges, betrayed the party through whose confidence he was raised to conspicuity, put himself at the head of the defeated rebellion, and undertook, by a series of arbitrary and illegal measures, to deliver the sword of victory into the hand of the vanquished, and to put the loyal men of the nation under the heel of treason. Coarse, brutal, defiant, he sought to make his word stand in place of the will of the nation, and to corrupt, by patronage, those who would not bend at his threatenings. With a singular combination of duplicity and effrontery, he readily employed both seducement and bravado. For a time it seemed as if Fate had resolved to plunge the republic into fresh trials under a ruler incapable of appreciating the beauty of Truth and untouched by a sentiment of Honor. At length the people began to speak by States, and their grand utterances at once appalled the President and his fellow conspirators. That Policy which, like PANDORA'S Box, seemed to be the fated source of all unimaginable and unimaginable forms of misery and mischief, is dashed and scattered.

There is now telegraphic intimations that the President, admonished and corrected by the elections, is disposed to return to his duty, and acknowledge Congress as the rightful and exclusive law-making power in the nation. It is stated that two members of the Cabinet have advised him to accept the Congressional Plan, and that he is disposed to do so. It is now of but little consequence what he may elect to do or not to do in the premises. The destiny of the nation is clearly not in his keeping, but in its own. The loyal people have demonstrated their competency to the emergency, and are ready to deal with the President as his conduct may deserve, and their welfare demand.

It is already decided that the Congressional Plan shall be incorporated into the organic law. It matters nothing whether the ten unreconstructed States consent or not, or Tennessee be malcontent valid or invalid. Before the close of the approaching session of Congress enough loyal States will be embraced within the circle of the Union to ratify the proposed Amendment to the Constitution in the completest sense. If anything farther shall be adjudged necessary or expedient to ensure safety and repose, that, too, will be adopted; and the revolted States, whenever they shall come in, will be compelled to accept the prescribed conditions.

Nor is this all. During the last session not a few members of Congress, who were true to the doctrines and measures of the Republican party, were deceived by the assurances the President gave them personally. He cannot deceive them again. They now know he did not intend to keep faith with them, but only with the rebels and their allies. Conciliation and harmony will not be attempted by them where they know it to be impossible. From the day the session opens until the day it shall close, Congress will perform its whole duty with dignity, firmness and patriotism. If it shall become needful to institute a scrutiny into the manner in which the Executive Department has been conducted, that duty will be done temperately, fearlessly, thoroughly. The people own the Government, and mean, through their representatives, to see that it is so managed as to give them satisfaction. If there are unfaithful or corrupt servants, they know how to arrest and punish them. The time has gone by for the President to denounce loyal members of Congress as traitors at the other end of the line, and who are to put down by military force as the other sort of traitors were. Such unmeasured insolence will be no longer endured, and least of all from a functionary who is openly in league with the men whose hands are red with the blood of the defenders of the country. The strength of the constitution has been tested at all points, save in that which gives to the two Houses authority to arraign, impeach and depose a delinquent President. It may be that the drama of the rebellion is to be rounded out by this last act, which shall stand as a warning and restraint through all the coming ages of the Republic.

ITALIAN UNITY.

The cession of Venitia to King VICTOR EMMANUEL does not complete the unification of the Italian people. Savoy was alienated to recompense the Emperor of the French for his aid in the great struggle for the ejection of Austria from the peninsula. As the early nest of their house this province is peculiarly dear to the reigning family, but its recovery can be expected only upon the recurrence of one of those rare eras in which the map of France is reconstructed by the intervention of leagued nations. Rome remains, as it has for many ages, the patrimonial inheritance of the Sovereign Pontiffs. In it, however, Italian history finds its centre. Swarming memories of twenty centuries consecrate it as the capital of Italy. Thither the aspirations of all the provinces go up. Until the Government shall regain its ancient seat, Italy must feel that she is not quite herself. A sense of unrest pervades the people. An intense desire remains to be accomplished. A most powerful motive pr mpts to military enterprise.

Nor does it admit of reasonable question that the Italian people, free to pursue their own impulses, would have made Rome their political capital years ago. The Temporal Supremacy has not been maintained by Italy, but by France and Austria. In this matter France, at least, has acted in contradiction of her professed respect for the solidarity of peoples. Her theologic ideas have mastered her political ones. This infirmity is not uncommon either in nations or individuals, and often exists strongest in those who least suspect it. How far the recent changes in European combinations will alter the aspect of the Roman question cannot now be definitely determined. In movements at once so large and intricate much must be left to practical solution. The King of Italy will doubtless occupy Rome when he can do so without provoking France to war. As for Austria, she is so crippled, and exposed to such imminent hazards in the event of fresh collisions, that she excites contempt rather than fear.

Popes excited, and ruled christendom by he power of a name, before the Temporal Supremacy was achieved. The acquisition of that Supremacy was only one of the incidents and evidences of the wide and potent sway they exercised. If that supremacy should fall and perish, the Pontiffs would remain, and might attain new and unexpected splendors. Indeed, whatever advantages resulted to the Catholic Church during the disordered and turbulent Middle Ages from the political power of the Popes, there are, as we view the matter, many and cogent reasons going to show that the longer retention of that power will be a blunder. The exclusion of Italy from Rome is destroying the veneration of the Italians for the Pope, and persisted in, may surround the Pope with a heretical communion There are serious dangers in such a policy, which will ultimately find a remedy in needed concessions.

It is possible the present Pope, rather than yield a point he has long maintained with singular tenacity and spirit, against great odds, may in the final moment, if it shall arrive in his day, remove the Pontifical seat to a new location; but they calculate wildly who infer that upon such a step Catholicism would disintegrate and wither. The root is, indeed, old, but the branches flourish in as vigorous a green as ever. The Popes, in the mutations of events, have on several occasions been constrained to remove from Rome. The modern conqueror of Europe not only drove the Pope out of Italy and appropriated his temporal dominions, but made a prisoner of him. When the storm had spent its fury, the old ideas asserted their supremacy, and the conqueror knelt at the feet of the Pope, a humble suppliant.

If the Pope shall abandon Rome, it will be only for a season. The traditions of the Church center there as absolutely as the aspirations of the Italian people. Both will, therefore, as we judge, find there ultimate realization, in the separation of the spiritual from the temporal authority. It is a point difficult for the Pope to yield; but when once the concession shall be made, pleas to assuage the loss will not be wanting, and real compensations will not be searched for in vain.

THE CONTEST IN BALTIMORE.

That Gov. SWANN is resolved to proceed against the Police Commissioners of Baltimore, and that the Mayor and citizens of that city will resist his action in the premises appear now to be certain. As the matter has become—as well it may—one of intense interest to the whole country, we are desirous of throwing all the light we can upon the question in controversy; for, as in all conflicts of the kind, both parties claim to have the law on their side. The following, which we take from the letter of the New York *Tribune's* Baltimore correspondent, affords as a summary a view of the case as we have seen.

It may be well to a proper understanding of the present condition of things, here to briefly state the facts which have preceded and led to the existing complication. It is known to the country that after the successful efforts of the National government and the loyal people of the several States to preserve it from being plunged into the vortex of disunion and rebellion, a Convention was called to revise the Constitution, and if necessary, entirely change it so as effectually as to relieve the State from the incubus of slavery, and prohibit the active disloyal element from any participation in the elective franchise. The Constitution provided that every voter should take a very stringent oath, and excluded from voting any person guilty even of sympathizing with the rebellion in its attempt to destroy the Union. The Constitution further made it the duty of the Registry Boards *and of the Judges of Elections* to exclude from Registration and voting those who were known as active sympathizers with the rebellion, even if they manifested a willingness to commit perjury to secure the right of suffrage.

Under this Constitution, which was adopted by a majority of the loyal people, the present Executive and Legislature were elected, some late elections excepted. Governor Swann has abandoned the party which honored him with his present position, and has joined hands with the disorganists in their attempts to carry the State over to the party who are attempting to secure to the late Rebels through Executive action the power which they failed to obtain through armed Rebellion. The Governor, under the Constitution' appoints the registers of the voters, and these have been uniformly selected from those who are willing to favor the conspiracy to place the Border States on the side of the late Rebels. It is charged, and the charge can be fully substantiated, that in the present registration, the name of any person willing to perjure himself by taking the iron-clad oath has been placed upon the Registry, no matter what the previous record had been. It is well known that the most malignant secessionists have thus been allowed to re-ister, and openly proclaim their intention to take part in the election on the 8th of November. It was intended to carry the recent Municipal election against the Unionists in this manner, but the opinion of the Attorney General, (which the Governor tried, but failed to suppress,) that that election must be held under the old registration, frustrated that scheme, and the former Municipal Government was re-elected.

In Baltimore City and County the Judges or Inspectors of Elections and the clerks are appointed by the Board of Police Commissioners. The Board in the discharge of their duty made their appointments for the ensuing year and appointed men to the positions whom they believed to be loyal to the Registry Law and disposed to enforce it and prevent the polling of illegal votes.

Finding that the game was against them thus far, the opposition practically abandoned the contest for municipal officers, and a very light vote was polled. Now they appeal to the Governor to set aside this election on the ground of unfairness and illegality, and remove the present Police Commissioners from their positions and appoint a new Board, who will disregard the obligations and allow rebels and rebel sympathizers to vote. They have trumped up a series of charges against the Commissioners, and on them demand their removal.

The fourth section of the first article of the new constitution of Maryland is in these words:

"No person who has at any time been in actual hostility to the United States, or the lawful authorities thereof, or who has been in any manner in the service of the so-called Confederate States of America, and no person who has voluntarily left this State and gone within the military lines of the so-called Confederate States or armies with the purpose of adhering to said States or armies, and no person who has given any aid, comfort, countenance and support to those engaged in armed hostility to the United states, or in any manner adhered to the enemies of the United States, * * * or who has, by open deed or word, declared his adhesion to the cause of the enemies of the United States, or his desire for the triumph of said enemies over the arms of the United States, *shall ever be entitled to vote at any election to be held in this State, &c.*

Our readers are aware that Governor SWANN summoned the Police Commissioners to appear before him at Annapolis; that they declined to obey the summons in person, and obeyed by attorney only so far as to deny the jurisdiction of the Governor, and waive anything in the nature of a defence. Upon the withdrawal of the attorneys of the Commissioners, the Governor and the attorneys of the complainants consulted, resolved to proceed, and fixed upon Friday (to-morrow) as the day for final action in the premises.

The Governor bases his right to remove the Commissioners upon this clause in the law under which that Board was created:

"For official misconduct, any of the said Commissioners may be removed by the concurrent vote of the two Houses of the General Assembly, *or by the Governor during the recess thereof.*"

There are no other provisions than this on the subject of their removal. Now where a man has that much law to stand upon, and is eager to avail himself of the power it gives him, he can make his position pretty strong and tenable. There is certainly a slackness in this particular provision, which appears to invest the Governor with almost despotic power; but there is no slackness in the constitution which debars all those who may in any manner have taken part in, or aided or encouraged the rebellion from the privilege of suffrage. But the Governor, and the party of the Rebellion who are urging him on—with REVERDY JOHNSTON, who, in a solemn legal opinion, advised the disloyal people of Maryland to perjure themselves rather than lose their right of suffrage, at their head—seem to be determined to override the constitution in order to put the State of Maryland into the hands and under the rule of the rebel party.

Governor SWANN, like President JOHNSON, was trusted and elected by the Republicans, and, like his higher official exemplar, betrayed them. In fact Maryland is, politically, an epitome of the Union. Maryland, however, could easily manage her Governor, were it not for the greater power which is lodged in the hands of a still more dangerous man. Now, as there is but one authority this side of revolution capable of grappling with the President, and as that authority can safely be trusted, would it not be better to permit Governor SWANN to have his way for the present? If members of Congress are elected in Maryland by voters who are constitutionally disfranchised, their election will go for nothing; and if, by the votes of men chosen in the same way, Gov. SWANN shall be elected to the Senate, the Senate can easily inquire into the facts, and exclude him.

"Fight neither with small nor great, *save only with the King of Israel*," was the order of an ancient military leader on the eve of a decisive battle. It was wise in that case, and it is pre-eminently wise in our case; for, depend upon it, a side issue with Governor SWANN will throw the great Republican host into confusion, and place it at a disadvantage; and this, probably, is the main object of the subtle enemy with whom we have to deal.

Our sympathies are strongly with the gallant Republicans of Baltimore; but the best service their brethren of other States can render them is to concentrate all their forces, and march, on a strictly constitutional line, directly upon "the King of Israel."

HARRISBURG CORRESPONDENCE.

HARRISBURG, October 22, 1866.

EDITORS GAZETTE:—Over a combined opposition, which can never again be arrayed to contest Pennsylvania with the Republican party, we have triumphed gloriously. No other State has yet done its duty so thoroughly. It is doubtful whether it be possible for any of those States yet to speak to do so well. Gen. Koontz, who only obtained his seat from Coffroth after the great test questions of the last session were passed, is returned by nearly one thousand majority. Mr. Archbald pressed the copperhead Democracy in the Luzerne district so vigorously, that the Democracy were forced to resort to frauds, and votes were colonized against us to the number of twice Denison's majority. Archbald will contest the seat, and Congress will see the copperhead election effectually baffled. Gen. Cake displaces Meyers Strouse, the bitterest rebel in Congress from Pennsylvania except John I. Dawson, whom Bonnet holds. Gen. Cake defeats Myers Strouse, the bitterest rebel in Congress from Pennsylvania except John I. Dawson, whom Bonnet holds. Gen. Cake displaces Mey

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FANCY ZEPHYR ARTICLES—Splendid styles this season;
BERLIN AND AMERICAN ZEPHYRS,
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(Well assorted.)

Cambric, Hamburg, Swiss, Loone, Cluny, Valenciennes Edgings and Insertings; Flouncings, Bands and Insertings Embroidered and Plain Linen Collars, Cuffs, Setts, Laces and Lace Goods.

Dress and Cloak Trimmings and Ornaments; Soft Fringe, Gimps and Bindin;

Dress Trimming, Bugle Fringe,

WHITE GOODS!

A most complete stock of Jaconets, Cambrics, Swiss, &c. &c.

Handkerchiefs, Plain, Lace, Hem-stitched, Hemmed, Embroidered, Tape Bordered, etc., etc.

Hosiery and Gloves for every variety and all sizes. Ladies' and Gent's Underwear.

Furnishing Goods:

Suspenders and Neck-Ties; Fancy Shirts and Drawers; Gents' Bow-Ties and Full Dress Shirts; Corsets, Half Hose, Nets, Linton and Silk Belting, Buttons—the latest novelties, all kinds.

Yarns—Germantown, Zephyr, Saxony, Lambs Wool and Knitting in the various mixtures, plain colors and combinations.

Linen Collars, and everything in the Notion line.

Prices as low as Eastern Jobbing Houses.

No. 77 and 79 Market Street.

oct11

NEW FALL GOODS,

AT

DENNISON'S,

NO. 2, FIFTH STREET.

EMBROIDERIES, in new and elegant patterns;
FANCY and PLAIN HOSIERY, in great qualities;
EMBROIDERED HOSE and REVERS;
HEM-STITCHED do
IMITATION and REAL LACE do
VALENCIENNES LACE, REAL THREAD LACE
IMITATION do do IMITATION do do
GUIPURE LACE do GUIPURE do
LADIES' DRESS CAPS in a variety of styles;
NEW STYLE LADIES' HEAD DRESSES;
WHITE GOODS, NECK-TIES, PAPER & LINEN COLLARS;
ZEPHYR WORSTEDS,
BERLIN AND AMERICAN ZEPHYRS; SHETLAND WOOL;
HATS, TURBANS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS,

And a full line of

NOTIONS, &c.

All our Goods are sold at

Lowest Cash Prices.

oct20TS

CARR, McCANDLESS & CO.,

(LATE WILSON, CARR & CO.)

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

No. 94 Wood St.,

Third house above Diamond Alley.)

oct13 PITTSBURGH, PA.

PIANOS, ORGANS, &c.

THE BRADBURY NEW YORK,

AS

Schomacker & Co., Philadelphia

PIANOS.

The Estey & Co. Cottage Organ,

AND

AMERICAN ORGAN,

Acknowledged by the best musical talent in the United States to be superior to all others in power, purity and quality of tone, and thorough workmanship.

These instruments have for years taken the first premium over all competitors, and challenge the world. Country Fairs. Our prices they are lower than any others. All warranted for five years.

WAMELINK & BARR,

jy24 No. 12 St. Clair street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

REMOVAL.

160. *Smithfield Street.* 160.

JOHN ZWEIDINGER,

Formerly of 80 FIFTH STREET, has removed to

No. 160 Smithfield Street,

Two doors above Sixth street, where he has an excellent stock of

Pianos, Melodeons, Organs,

And all kinds of MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS and All kinds of Musical instruments repaired with neatness and dispatch. jy16:52

KNABE & CO.'S GREAT

UNRIVALLED PIANO FORTES.

PRINCE & CO.'S world-renowned AUTOMATIC ORGANS AND MELODEONS. Over Forty Thousand now in use. Splendid new stock just rec'd by oct3 CHARLOTTE BLUME, 43 Fifth street.

PAINTERS.

JOHN T. GRAY,

HOUSE AND SIGN

PAINTER, GRAINER AND GLAZIER,

No. 54 Hand St., Pittsburgh.

Plain and Ornamental Signs of every description done to order. All work done promptly at reasonable rates. jel6:tf

WILLIAM H. BROWN,

(Late of the firm of BROWN & MORROW.)

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER,

North-east corner of Third and Market streets.

PITTSBURGH

50 CASES CELEBRATED CHARTER OAK LEAD received and for sale by GEORGE A. KELLY & CO., Wholesale Druggists 1 Wood Street.

oct3

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

(ADDITIONAL LOCAL NEWS ON FIRST PAGE.)

United States District Court—Counterfeiters Sentenced.

In the United States District Court, Judge McCandless on the bench, Stewart, Spencer and Perkins, convicted of counterfeiting during the present term of Court, were called up for sentence.

Martin L. Stewart was first sentenced. The prisoner was a resident of Brush Valley, Indiana county, where he carried on a lucrative business as a farmer and store-keeper. He was convicted of passing, and having in his possession, with intent to pass, counterfeit fractional currency. He was sentenced to pay a fine of one thousand dollars and undergo five years imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary.

The next case called up was that of Thomas Spencer, *alias* Shotwell, *alias* King. Spencer was one of the Oakland manufacturers, arrested by detectives Wood, of Philadelphia, and John Herron, of this city. Before sentence was pronounced, by permission of the court, Spence made a speech, in which he stoutly protested his innocence, and claimed that he had been dogged by an unknown party, and victimized by detectives. He said he was formerly a horse dealer, but had latterly been employed as traveling agent for a house in Chicago. Heretofore, every thing manufactured, passed or sold a counterfeit note. He claimed that the materials found in his house had been sent there without his knowledge or consent, and complained of the bad character given him by the press of Pittsburgh. The speech was disconnected, copiously interlarded with slang terms, and had very little effect upon those present.

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EARLY TELEGRAMS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

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Henry Vierheller, convicted on five charges of selling liquor without license, was ordered to pay a fine of five hundred dollars and the costs of the prosecution, and undergo an imprisonment of twenty days in the County jail.

Horrible Accident.—A terrible accident occurred in the cotton mill, at Reading, on Tuesday, whereby a married lady, named Mary Wells, an employee in the mill, came near losing her life. It appears that as she was passing the force pump, she was caught in the coupling, twisting her around and breaking her leg in four places. The unfortunate woman was rescued from her horrible situation, when it was found that her limb was so horribly mutilated that amputation was necessary. Drs. Weidman and Kalbach performed the operation very successfully, and the patient is now doing as well as can be expected under the circumstances.

Furniture, Carpets and Blankets at Auction.—This (Thursday) morning at ten, and afternoon at two o'clock, at McClelland's Auction House, 55 and 57 Fifth street, will be sold, without reserve, a large lot of superior household furniture, carpets, &c., in good condition, being nearly new, having been in use but a few months. Included in the sale are: One fine book-case and secretary, fine bureaus, cottage suits, large lot fine engravings, queensware, new oil lamps, cook, egg and parlor stoves; also white and colored blankets.

Larceny as Bailee.—Daniel Rupert came to the office of Alderman Strain, yesterday, and made oath against George Rauch, charging him with larceny by bailee. It appears Rupert gave $70 to Rauch last spring for safe keeping, which he retained until Friday, when the prosecutor demanded his money. The accused gave $50 of the sum but refused to give the additional $20, stating that he had never received it. After a patient hearing the magistrate held Rauch to bail in the sum of $200 to answer the charge at court.

Had a Hearing.—A hearing was had before Alderman John A. Strain yesterday in the case of Eliza Asbury against Chales Gusshart and Adam Wilbert the two latter having been charged by the lady with having knocked down and cruelly maltreated her husband a few days ago on the summit of Mount Washington, in Lower St. Clair township. The defendants were each required to furnish bail in the sum of two hundred dollars for trial, which they did, and were liberated.

Charged with Stealing a Mirror.—A young lady named Annie Lindle appeared before Alderman Lynch yesterday and made oath against susan Dampshire, for the larceny of a looking-glass and several minor articles of domestic use, from the residence of the deponent in Virgin alley. The larceny is said to have been committed on Sunday evening last when Mrs. Lindle was attending a lecture at the Academy of Music. A warrant has been issued for the arrest of the accused.

Conspiracy to Defraud.—Patrick Sullivan came to the office of Justice Lippert, yesterday, and made oath against John F. Roglin and his wife Sarah, charging them with having conspired to defraud him out of a certain sum of money, which he had deposited in the hands of the woman prior to her marriage with Roglin. The parties accused were arrested and held to bail for a hearing to-morrow.

Committed for Robbery.—Samuel Williams was committed to jail yesterday, charged with having robbed John Brown, of Manchester, of a hunting-case silver watch, valued at $90. Both parties were confined in the Allegheny tombs on Monday night, where the robbery is said to have been committed. Williams acknowledges the theft.

Back Again.—We are glad to welcome back to the city His Honor, Mayor McCarthy, who has been, for several days absent. During his absence our fast friend, Alderman E. S. Morrow has officiated as Acting Mayor. No better choice of deputy could have been made by the Mayor.

Wood Street Property at Auction.—This (Thursday) afternoon at four o'clock, on the premises, will be sold that very valuable three-story brick warehouse and lot, No. 29 Wood street, now occupied by King & Fonnook. T. A. McClelland, auctioneer.

Special Caution.—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has become so popular that various parties have put out articles calling them Mrs. Winslow's. Please take notice that the Mrs. Winslow of the Soothing Syrup is not connected with any other article. yl1:1&w

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ THE QUEEN! THE QUEEN!

THE QUEEN OF

HAIR RESTORERS!

MRS. WINSLOW'S QUEEN HAIR RESTORER is QUEEN, not only in NAME, but in VIRTUES.

Is the Best Hair Restorer ever offered to the Public.

An infallible RESTORER and PRESERVER of the Hair if faithfully applied.

It is no Hair Dye.

It acts directly upon the roots of the hair changing gray hair to its original life color; arresting premature decay and falling out of the hair; eradicating scurf and dandruff; and curing all humors of the scalp.

It will change dry and wiry hair to soft and luxuriant tresses.

It imparts a delightful fragrance to the hair.

In short, if you wish to secure a beautiful head of hair, in youth, and retain it through life use

MRS. WINSLOW'S QUEEN HAIR RESTORER.

Price $1 per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

R. E. SELLERS & CO.,

Wholesale Agents.

my8:52

☞ SUPERB HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Watches! Watches! Watches!

DE TREY & CO., Importers and WHOLESALE Dealers in GOLD and SILVER WATCHES of all descriptions, 354 LIBERTY STREET, N. Y., beg to inform the public that they have just received the most elegant, perfect and truly reliable watch ever introduced in this market. The EXCELSIOR, a beautiful, stylish Patent Lever, handsomely jeweled, heavily in Gold Plated on Silver, magnificent engraved and finely jeweled Richly Enameled Hunting Cases, Patent Lever

PH. R. MERTZ,

Banker and Broker,

118 Wood St., near corner of Fifth.

All descriptions of Government Bonds bought and sold on liberal terms.
London and Continental Exchange sold at New York rates.
Gold, Silver and Coupons bought at highest rates, and Gold Drafts issued on New York.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY, October 24, 1866.

The New York stock quotations to-day, as reported by Robinson, McClean & Co., were as follows: Gold, 147⅝; 1881's, 113¾; 5-20's, old, 114¾; do new, 110⅝; 10-40s, 100; 7-30's, 1st series, 108⅛; do 2d and 3d, 105⅞. Michigan Southern, R. R., 92; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 92½; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 109¾; Erie R. R., 82¾; Union Telegraph Company, 83¼; Chicago & Rock Island, 109; Chicago & North Western, 85¼; do preferred, 81¼.

There was a fair attendance at Mellwaine's Stock Auction last evening, though the list offered was calculated to bring out buyers There was but little interest manifested, and only two or three sales effected. M. & M. Bank stock was first put up, and knocked down at 83¾, which we consider cheap. Tradesmens National was put no, but withdrawn at 100 bid. Fourth National brought but one bid, at par, and was withdrawn. Allegheny Co. Fives moved more briskly, but strange to say, were withdrawn at 77 bid, which is above Philadelphia quotations. 75 was bid for City of Pittsburgh Fives, and withdrawd. Marine Oil Company was very heavy—sales at 2¾, and more was offered at same, without finding buyers. Somebody has burnt fingers over the late purchases at $1 per share. Who are they? Paxton offered at 10c—no bids.

—The money market is fully supplied with call loans at 1@5 per cent. By reference to the Bank Statement it will be seen that the managers are still expanding their loans in the face of a steady decrease not only in their deposits but in their reserve of legal tenders. Nor is there much reason to suppose they will change their policy until the financial balloon explodes. Bank officers, managers of railways and of financial institutions generally, go a great way in making up the swarms of bulls who have been raising up prices by clique movements, aided by cheap money at call. At present they are not disposed to conservative measures to check the advance which would inflict severe terms upon them in common with ordinary speculators. They may, however, be brought to their senses by a reduction in plain language in the next Treasury statement to the extent of $10,000,000, and perhaps to $15,000,000, and an assurance by Mr. McCulloch that he is able to destroy $4,000,000 per month, until the whole of the disagreeful forced loan in the form of legal tenders is cancelled. Such are the intimations from Washington, and in view of the meeting of Congress they are likely to be fully realized. —*N. Y. Tribune.*

—The New York *Times* interprets Secretary McCulloch's "policy" as follows:

The Treasury, we believe, is purchasing or exchanging into the new consolidated 1865's, July and January, all the considerable lots of seven thirties and compounds that offer on fair terms, as it is buying with gold all the short 6 per cent gold-bearing stocks, due in 1867-8, that offer in the same way. One of our fault finding cotemporaries is calling for the removal of the Secretary for not promptly paying off the old debt of the government soon to fall due, in gold, and another is charging him with favoritism because he is paying off or funding the temporary loans and obligations created during the closing years of the war. To the one case it is said he ought not to part with his gold on any terms, as he has $120,000,000 of it locked up in the other that he ought to lock up his greenbacks because no interest whatever, rather than pay off or fund his interest bearing greenback debt. The advice is by no means consistent, but coming from opposite stand points, this is not to be wondered at. The bulls in the gold room should be delighted to know that the purchase of $90,000,000 or $95,000,000 of the precious metal locked up in the bears on the Stock Exchange would be doubly pleased to have this money market distressed and the collection the Government revenue embarrassed by the rapid curtailment of greenbacks. The chance, however, are that the Secretary of the Treasury as any practical banker would do, apply the present richness of his surplus revenue to the best possible advantage of the country—to paying off his gold loans with gold, and only when it can be done to profit; to reducing the interest, as well as lessening the principal of his currency obligations, so long as he has the money—by doing both, and by consolidating the latter whenever opportunity offers. As to "pet brokers" and all that sort of talk, we dare say the Secretary has some time since ceased to regard stock gamblers, whether bull or bear, banker or other sun-holder, who may feel either slighted or suspicious on the score of partiality, has only to apply to the Treasury agents to-day for the purchase of bonds for the government on the same terms as the most "favored parties," nothing less and nothing more will be made out of the Government.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
WEDNESDAY, October 24, 1866. }

The movements in produce continue rather light, and while there is a fair volume of business, in the aggregate, the transactions in the leading are almost wholly of a local and unimportant character. Flour is more active and firmer, with an upward tendency, and there is a slight improvement in the demand for Grain. There is a very fair jobbing demand for Groceries, but prices are without quotable change. In produce, generally, the market is moderately active, with a demand about equal to the supply, but there are no changes in values worthy of special notice.

GRAIN—No. 1 spring Wheat is quoted firm at $2,40 to $2,65, for fair to prime, and $2,88. Oats in better supply but steady; sales of of 800 bush, on wharf, at 50, and small sales from store at 55 to 55. No movement in Rye or Barley. Sales of 1200 bush. Corn, in elevator, at $1,01½, the seller to deliver free on board cars.

FLOUR—The demand is more active, and while the quotations in all grades of flour have undergone no further change. We continue to quote at $12 to $12,50 for Spring Wheat, and $13 to $13,50 for Winter Wheat. Sales of 250 bbls "Forest," "Crescent," and "Bartlett," all at $12,50. Rye Flour is quoted at $7,25 for new. Buckwheat is drooping—may be quoted at $4,50 to $5 per cwt—in store.

PROVISIONS—Bacon continues dull but unchanged. We quote at 17 for Shoulders; 18 for Ribbed Sides; and 22c for Sugar Cured Hams. Lard is dull and unchanged at 17¾ to 18 for prime kettle rendered. Mess Pork is quoted at $33,75 to $34,00. Demand light.

BUTTER—Is quiet but steady, with regular sales of prime to choice Roll at 30 to 33. Packed Butter is in good supply and very dull, there being no margin for shipment east.

CHEESE—Is in good supply and a little dull but, as yet, unchanged. Western Reserve, 17; Hamburg, 18; and Goshen, 20 to 22.

EGGS—There is a very fair demand, and fresh packed sell on arrival at 30.

APPLES—Continue to arrive pretty freely, but the demand is rather better, and as yet, prices are maintained, ranging from $3 to $4 per bbl for good to choice.

CRANBERRIES—The supply is rather light and the market is firm at $15 per bbl for common, and $20 for cultivated.

SEEDS—Timothy seed is dull and neglected with small sales at $3. Flaxseed is in demand at $3. Cloverseed is quiet and unchanged.

HAY—A small lot of prime baled changed hands on wharf at $23—quotations may be given at $20 to $25, as to quality.

SWEET POTATOES—Reported steady with regular sales at $4 per bbl.

DRIED FRUIT—Sales to the trade of 75 bbls quarter Peaches at 18c. Prime halves quoted at 23. No demand for Apples.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
WEDNESDAY, October 24, 1866. }

CRUDE—There is no improvement to note in the demand for Crude, and the market continues dull and languid, though prices are nominally unchanged—12 to 12¾ bbls returned, and 17 to 17½ bbls included—sale of 200 bbls at 12. There is apparently no demand whatever at present, either for immediate or future delivery, and while shippers have but very few orders, refiners are still disposed to hold back in hope that business will become more settled, and possibly improved. The eastern markets are quiet and dull, while at the wells, although we have no late advices, the presumption is that stagnation reigns supreme.

REFINED—There was rather more inquiry for bonded oil to-day, and while the market was apparently a little firmer, prices as yet have no better. We have sales of 1000 bbls for November delivery buyers option, at 32, free on board cars here; 200 for first half of November, delivered in Philadelphia, at 37; 500 on the spot, at 37½; 500 for December, at 37½, and 500 for November, at 38. From the above it will be seen that quotations may be fairly given at 32@38, free on board cars here, and 37½ to 38, delivered in Philadelphia. Free oil is dull and nominally unchanged.

ARRIVALS—The following arrivals of oil were reported to-day:

Jas. Gallagher.....	28	White, Bro. & Co.. 50
Brewer & Burke.....	31	McCreight & Co... 10
Total.....		

Cincinnati Iron Market.

CINCINNATI, October 22.—There is a continued good demand for pigs, and a fair run of sales during the week were liberal. Manufacturers are buying more freely in anticipation of higher prices, though no advance has yet been established. Mills generally, however, is upward. We quote nominally, now per ton, and No. 1 at $30@32, the latter for the best brands. Cold Blast is also a better request, but we have no change to note in quotations. We quote Missouri at $35@36, and car-wheel iron at 60@70. Bar iron is in fair demand at 3@3½c per pound for common and 4@4½c for refined. Horse and mule-shoes are in active demand, and the tendency is toward higher figures, though no advance has yet been established. We quote horse at 4@4½c per pound, and mule at 9@9½c for Shoeburgun's extra.

Chicago Cattle Market.

CHICAGO, October 23—The fresh receipts of Beef Cattle to-day are 658 head. Entered sales, 376 head, at prices ranging from $5,00@5,87½ for common stock to fair packing and feeding steers. The market is extremely dull and weak notwithstanding the light supply. The sales of beef cattle to-day include the following:

18 head fair butchers stock, weighing 15,720 lbs, at $5,12½; 20 mixed stock, weighing 32,860 lbs, at $5,75; 37 fair butchers cows and steers, weighing 34,880 lbs, at $5,40; 21 fair steers, weighing 24,780, at $5,87½; 81 head lows feeding stock, weighing 76,964 lbs, at $5,00; 125 head steers, weighing 125,420, at $5,90; 20 fair butchers cows off cars, weighing 17,810, $5,00.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial Matters.

NEW YORK, October 24.—Money easy and steady at 5 per cent. Sterling dull at 109@109¼. Gold a shade firmer, opening at 147¾, advancing to 148¾, and closing at 147¾. Governments quiet and without decided change. Freights to Liverpool quiet.

NEW YORK, October 24.—Stocks steady and dull. Rock Island, 109; Toledo, 72; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 92; Northwestern, 35¾; do preferred, 80; Toledo and Wabash, 30¾; Hannibal and St. Jos., 47; Milwaukee and St. Paul, 42¾; do preferred, 67¾; Reading, 105¾. Michigan Central, 114¾; Harlem, 30; Michigan Southern, 92¾; Illinois Central, 125¾. New York Central, 113¾; Illinois Central, 125¾. New York Central, 113¾; Illinois Central, 125¾; 10 90, 100; 6's, of '81 coupons, 113⅞; 5-20 coupons, of '62, 114¼; 5-20 coupons, of '64, 110¾; 5-20's, reg. '65, 109¾; 10-40 coupons, 100; Ohio and Mississippi Certificates, 33¾.

A late *Posts* money article says: The loan market is easy at 5 per cent. The discount demand is light, as very little general business is doing. Good bills pass at 5@6%; stock paper is dull, and there is no disposition to market it still, and there is no disposition to do business, except among the speculative cliques. Governments are barely sustained; Railroad shares are irregular. Mining shares reversed. Railroad bonds strong. Bank shares firm and State stocks strong. The chief activity was in Michigan Southern, of which 10,300 sold, at 92@93; Northwestern, 40,000 sold at 35@35½, and new preferred, 30,000 at 81@81¾. After the regular board, the quotations were: New York Central, 112½; Erie, 82½; Hudson, 127; Reading, 105½; Michigan Central, 114; Michigan Southern, 92½; Illinois Central, 125½; Pittsburgh, 92½; Northwestern, 35¼; do preferred, 80½; Toledo, 72½; Rock Island, 109½; Fort Wayne, 109½. Foreign Exchange dull, bills at sixty days on London, 108¾@108¾; for Commercial, 109@109¼; for Bankers, do at short sight, 109@109¾.

Evening Commercial's money article says: There is a fairly active demand for money from the brokers, but without any change in the rates. First class borrowers generally pay 4 @ 5 per cent. on call loans. The transactions at 5 ⅓ cent., however, are steadily increasing in volume. There is rather more activity in discounts, with an increased supply of paper, the rates for prime names being 5@6 ⅓ cent. The stock market is more active and firmer. A sharp activity was developed at the regular Board in Michigan Southern. The sales amounted to 10,500 shares at 92@92¾, an advance of one per cent. The activity in North Western continues, the movement being aided by a multiplicity of rumors of the sort usually circulated when the stock happens to be under clique management, and with probably no more than the usual amount of truth in them. The price rose 1¼ on the common stock, and 2¼ on the preferred, but fell away materially. Toledo and Wabash rose 2 ⅓ cent., and Milwaukee and St. Paul preferred, 1 per cent. Foreign Exchange is quiet but heavy, being 109@109¼ for 60-days' sterling at 109¾, and francs 5 13¾, long date.

LATEST.

The demand for money is very active, but the market remains in the same easy condition as for some time past. The supply of idle capital at the money centres is large, and the amount of currency required to move the hog crop will not likely create any stringency. The movement to the South is not large, and the prospects are certainly favorable to continuance. Call loans range from 4 to 5 per cent., and prime discounts 5 to 6% per cent. The Gold market was weak towards the close, and fell off from 147¾ to 147⅜. Exchange is quiet, but generally held firmly at 109¾ for prime bankers' bills. The Government securities were steady this afternoon on the gold break, but the week's activity notes were weak. The following were the closing prices: Registered, 1881, 113@114; coupons, 1881, 112¾@113; Five-Twenties, registered, 1862, 109@109¼; Five-Twenties, coupons, 1862, 114¼@114⅝; Five-Twenties, coupons 1865, 110¾@111.

At the last open board the railroad market was weak and generally lower without much

Cincinnati Seed Market.

CINCINNATI, October 22—There has been a good demand for cloverseed during the greater portion of the week—chiefly speculative—and prices advanced to $8, at which figure about 3000 bushels were sold, the market closing very firm at the advance. Stocks here are not large, and are in many cases withheld in anticipation of a further improvement. Timothy seed has ruled dull throughout the week, the demand being quite light. Prime samples are held at $3,10@3,20, though some purchases were made at $3. Flax is in better request, and the tendency is toward higher figures, though no material advance has yet been established. We quote prime samples $2,70@2,80.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, October 24.—Cotton nominal at 35c. Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat, low grades heavy, but easier; choice firm and unchanged. Corn better at 85@86c. Oats unchanged. Provisions and Whisky dull and unchanged.

RIVER NEWS.

The river continues to recede steadily at this point, with about twenty-seven inches in the channel at Glass House. Weather yesterday was blustery and cold, with a light fall of snow at intervals.

No arrivals from below, excepting the Parkersburg packets. The R. C. Gray and Rob Roy were aground at Glass House yesterday forenoon, as was also the Forest City. The first named boat left here about noon on Tuesday, and must have been there fully twenty-four hours. The Grey is bound up from Louisville, and she will doubtless be found in port this morning.

Business is almost wholly suspended at the landing, and there are no indications at present of any immediate improvement. There is some little freight here for different points below, but shippers will not move it until there is some prospect of boats being able to get out.

THE LAST RUN OF COAL.—Subjoined is a full and aggregate list of the boats and amount of coal received, and forwarded on the late rise.

Sam. Roberts, ten barges; Sam Roberts & Co. Warner, six barges and two boats; different parties. Ella, six barges and one boat, Horner, Wood & Co. Wild Cat, five barges, J. S. Gilmore and others. Jim Rees, six barges; Briggs & Gumbert. Bengal Tiger, six boats; Jim Fawcett. Wild Duck, two boats; Lysle & Sons. Star, five barges and two flats; sundry parties. Iron Age, seven barges; different. Hyena, three barges and two boats; L. Bear & Co. Coal Valley, three boats; Risher, & Wilson and others. N. J. Bigley, seven barges; Mitchell & Co. Total coal receipts, 59 barges, 16 boats; 650,000 bushels.

DEPARTURES.—Bengal Tiger, seven boats, New Orleans; Jim Fawcett, six boats, St. Louis; Sam Roberts, eight barges and one boat, New Orleans; Horner, Wood & Co. Horner, eleven barges, Vicksburg; J. F. Haigh, A. J. Baker four barges and five boats Red River, J. S. McDonald, Hercules, six boats, Red River; McDonald & Co. Pulton Mills, two barges and eight boats, New Orleans; W. S. Packet, Valid, three barges, Cumberland River; Hyatt, Payne & Co. Total departures, 22 barges, 58 boats; 800,000 bushels.—*Louisville Courier, 23d.*

The Glasgow passed Cincinnati on Monday enroute for St. Louis, and the Argonaut, Observer, Hudson and the three days' Argosy, Silver Cloud, Argonaut and Believeron were advertised to leave Cincinnati for Pittsburgh on Thursday.

The Memphis *Argus*, of Saturday, has the following river items:

The W. A. Caldwell, built at Pittsburgh, for the Fort Smith and Little Rock trade, arrived at the levee yesterday, heavily laden. Her two engineers did not have the cholera, but the cholera worbns. The Laura Fenton left last evening for Evansville, with 1000 bales of cotton. Captain Leathers, of the Magenta, offers to run his boat against any Atlantic and Mississippi Steamship packet for $20,000. The Importer, from Cincinnati, had a large cargo, including 1000 bbls of whisky. The Importer was robbed of $1,600 last evening, just previous to her departure. The Clifton cleared last evening with 1407 bales of cotton. The tow lines, Nos. 1 and 2, left yesterday for Memphis, as the sweet past this city yesterday evening, at the rate of twenty miles an hour, bound for Columbus, Mississippi, where she will unite with the Sultana, having been completed to come here for repairs.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE AND ST. LOUIS.—The splendid new passenger packet ROB ROY, Capt. Chas. Bern, will leave as above for the regular trade, THIS DAY. For freight or passage apply on board.

FOR CINCINNATI.—The splendid new passenger packet QUICKSTEP, Capt. R. INGALSBEE, will leave as above and all intermediate ports, on WEDNESDAY, 24th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage apply on board or to CHARLES A. CLELAND, Agents, oc24 77 Grant street.

FOR ST. LOUIS.—The passenger steamer MINNIE, Capt. A. B. SHAW, will leave for the above and all intermediate ports, on THIS DAY. For freight or passage apply on board or to CHARLES A. CLELAND, Agents, oc24 77 Grant street.

WHEELING, MARIETTA AND PARKERSBURG PACKET.—The fine steamer BAYARD, Capt. GEORGE MOORE, Lower Pittsburgh, MONDAY AND THURSDAY, at 10 o'clock A. M. The BAYARD will leave Monongahela wharf, Upper Pittsburgh, TUESDAY AND FRIDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage apply on board. mh24-tf

HOTELS.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL,

Corner Smithfield and Third Streets,

PITTSBURGH.

THIS OLD FAVORITE HOTEL having been thoroughly renovated, repaired and refurnished,

IS NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS.

The proprietor (formerly of the ST. CHARLES,) expects from its central location, its experience, determination to please, and by MODERATE CHARGES, to deserve and receive a liberal patronage.

S. H. RIAL, Proprietor.

LA PIERRE HOUSE,

Philadelphia.

The subscribers having leased this favorite House it has been REFITTED AND FURNISHED IN AN ELEGANT MANNER, and is now open for the reception of guests. The first position among first-class Hotels will be maintained in the future, as in the past. WM. H. GARRARD & CO. HARRY F. BAILEY, Lessees. oc20-d45

GRANT HOUSE,

C. M. SEELY, Prop't,

Corner of Isabella and Federal Streets,

Near the Suspension Bridge,

mch24-d6m ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

STEAMSHIPS.

BALTIMORE & HAVANA STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—WALLACE, JOHNSON & SONS, General Agents.
FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT, CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
The First-Class Steamships of this line will sail as follows:
"G. RA" 1,103 tons, T. A. Bain, Command, on SATURDAY, November 17th.
"LIBERTY"—1,250 tons, Wm. Rollins, Commander, on SATURDAY, November 24th.
From BROWN'S WHARF, FELL'S POINT, At 2 o'clock P. M., precisely, on the day announced. For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
HENRY H. WARFIELD & CO., Agents, 16 CHARLES STREET.
N. B.—No Pills of Lading but those of the Company will be signed. Permits for the freight must be procured from the Custom House. No freight or bills of lading signed on day of sailing. oct17

ADDITIONAL BOUNTIES TO Soldiers of 1861 and 1862.

All who served three years are entitled to $100 bounty; those serving two years, $50; or who were discharged by reason of wounds, or their heirs.

Three Months Extra Pay

is due Volunteer Officers in the service March 3d, 1865, and discharged, mustered out, or resigned since April 9, 1865.

PENSIONS.—Permanently disabled are entitled to $15, $20 and $25 per month, according to degree of disability.

W. J. & HALL PATTERSON, Attorneys, and 77 Grant Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

POINT SALT HOUSES.

W. H. GARRARD & CO.,

Malsters, Grain & Hop Dealers,

No. 12 Water Street; and

Nos. 5 and 7 Penn Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

☞ The highest market price paid for WHEAT, BARLEY, RYE, CORN, OATS, &c. jy27-tf

PRIVATE DISEASES.

DR. J. STEPHENS, (late of Philadelphia,) a Valid Physician with unparalleled success in the Painful and Delicate diseases of the Urinary and Sexual Organs. Especial attention to the same being the main study of his practice. His treatment for Seminal Weakness, Nervousness, Impotency, &c., is entirely original and unfailing in its effects. Ladies will find his treatment for the suppression of Menstruation an effectual and safe remedy. Also, a certain and safe preparation for removing obstructions superior to any in the market. Price $5 per bottle. Pamphlets, $1 per bottle. No. 4 which is four times the strength, $2 per bottle. No. 3 which is four times the strength of No. 4, $5 per bottle. Dollar pamphlet for obstinate cases, Five Dollars.

Office hours 8 A. M. to 5 P. M., 6 P. M. to 9 P. M. Address, with stamp, DR. STEPHENS, No. 75 Third street, Pittsburgh. jy28

FURNITURE AND CANE AND WOOD CHAIRS,

Manufactured and for sale,

Wholesale or Retail.

JAMES W. WOODWELL,

NOS. 97 & 99 THIRD STREET,

Opposite E. Edmund's & Co.'s, and

mh1 NO. FOURTH STREET.

$9,00. WHO CAN BEAT THIS? $9,00.

For Two Weeks Only.

I am selling a good FRENCH CALF SKIN BOOT of my own make, for the small sum of NINE DOLLARS, at No. 24 Market street.

my3-d6m DANIEL REA, Jr.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

WM. MILLER, Philadelphia. C. W. RICKETSON, Pittsburgh.

MILLER & RICKETSON,

Wholesale Grocers,

AND IMPORTERS OF

BRANDIES, WINES AND CIGARS,

Nos. 221 and 223,

Corner of Liberty and Irwin Streets,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

IRON NAILS, COTTON YARNS, &C.

Constantly on hand.

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BREWER, BURKE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AGENTS FOR THE

Pacific, Globe and Liberty Oil Works,

Ample Storage for Crude and Refined Oil. Liberal cash advances made on consignments of Crude or Refined Petroleum. Terms for storage and shipment of Crude Oil at Lawrenceville.

Office and Warehouse, Corner of Duquesne Way and Hancock street, Pittsburgh.

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PETER KEIL..... JAS. F. RITCHART.

KEIL & RITCHART,

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AND DEALERS IN

Flour, Grain, Seeds, Mill Feed, &c.

349 LIBERTY STREET,

my24-d87 PITTSBURGH, PA.

WILLIAM C. LEE,

Successor to ALEX. GORDON

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT,

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☞ Agent for the "St. Louis" Lead Pipe and Sheet Lead Works. Also, Agent for the sale of SHOT, HEMP, FIRE CLAY, &c. Consignments solicited and Orders promptly filled. myst-ly

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WM. P. BECK & CO., No. 185

Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa., Wholesale Dry Goods Commission Merchants, and dealers in Foreign and Domestic Fruits, Flour, Grain, Seeds, Cheese, Fish, Bacon, Lard, Butter, Eggs, Dried Fruits, &c., Ballard Lines. jy19

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REYMER & BROS., (Successors to

Reymer & Anderson,) Wholesale Dealers in Foreign Exchange, Coin, Gold Bullion, Silver, Bank Notes, No. 122 and 124 Wood Street, above Diamond Alley, Pittsburgh.

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R. KNOX & SON, Commission

MERCHANTS, Wholesale FLOUR, GRAIN, MILL FEED and PRODUCE generally, No. 21 Water street, opposite Fifth Ave., Allegheny City. jan1-ly

JOHN D. CANFIELD, Commission

and Forwarding Merchant and wholesale dealer in Western Reserve Cheese, Butter, Lard, Pork, Hocking, Flour and Feed, Ashes, Fairbanks, Linseed and Land Oils, Dried Fruits, and Produce generally, Nos. 148 and 150 Front street, Pittsburgh.

C. GRAFF..... A. BENTER.

GRAFF & BENTER, PRODUCE,

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JOHN I. HOUSE & SHON, Success-

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JAMES DALZELL & SON, Manu-

facturers of Lard Oil, and Commission Merchants for the purchase and sale of Crude and Refined Petroleum, Nos. 6 and 70 Water street, Pittsburgh. Refer to Exchange National Bank.

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READ & METZGAR, Grocers and

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FETZER & ARMSTRONG, For-

warding and Commission Merchants, for the sale of Pittsburgh Manufactures generally, Salt, Dried Fruits, and Produce generally, No. 18 Market Street, corner of First, Pittsburgh, Pa. jy2-ly

ROBERT DALZELL..... A. C. DALZELL.

ROBT. DALZELL & CO., Wholes-

ale Grocers, Commission and Forwarding Merchants and dealers in Produce and Pittsburgh Manufactures, No. 20 Liberty street, Pittsburgh. 1y28

JOHN V. WILSON..... JOHN WILSON.

WATT & WILSON, Wholesale

Grocers, Commission Merchants, and dealers in Produce and Pittsburgh Manufactures, No. 18 Liberty street, Pittsburgh. 1y28

H. RIDDLE, No. 183 Liberty st.,

Pittsburgh, Pa., Commission Merchant, and Wholesale Dealer in Country Produce, Groceries and Pittsburgh Manufactures generally. Cash advances made on consignments, and paid for Produce generally. apr23

ISAIAH DICKEY & CO., Wholesale

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(Successor to Mackown & Linhart)

Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Produce, Commission Merchants No. 230 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa. feb7-ly

JOHN FLOYD..... WM. FLOYD.

JOHN FLOYD & CO., Wholesale

GROCERS, No. 173 Wood and 22d Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa. au26-lyd

JOHN SHIPTON..... A. WALLACE.

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100 KEGS CHOICE GOSHEN FOR SALE BY

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THE FIRM OF JOSHUA RHODES & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either of the partners will sign the name of the firm in settling up the old business at the office of the Pittsburgh Brewery.

JOSHUA RHODES,
F. W. H. LATSHAW,
JACOB ANDERSON.

Having disposed of our entire Brewing, Malting and Hop Business to Messrs. CARSON, DARLINGTON & CO., we would ask from our friends a continuance of the patronage so liberally bestowed upon us, feeling confident that the long experience in the business, we feel satisfied that they will maintain the excellence of our Ale.

JOSHUA RHODES & CO.

Referring to the above, we would inform the public that we will leave nothing undone to merit a continuance of the liberal patronage enjoyed by the late firm of JOSHUA RHODES & CO., and from our extensive facilities for business, feel satisfied that we will be enabled to give entire satisfaction to those who may favor us with their orders.

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